WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1850

Appointments by the County Court. Messrs. John C. Bowden and Uriah Sullivan hav tors, we re-publish a correct list of the Inspectors of Naval Stores and of Timber and Lumber, as the appointments now stand, viz :

INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES .- D. A. Lamont John S. James, Jesse Bowden, Dugald McMillan Wm. T. J. Vann, and B. F. Keith, for the town of Wilmington. Peter M. Walker and Alfred Alderman hold over from former appointment for a district out of town.

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER .- Robert Max well, G. W. Bullard, C. B. Morris, George McDuffie. Wm. Deßerniere, James Alderman, Wm. J. Price, Jr., L. H. Bowden, H. W. Foy, John Hall, Alexander Matthews, and T. F. Robeson, for the town; and H. W. Groves for Harrison Steam Saw Mill.

The following new Post Offices have been es tablished in this State: Buffalo Ford, Randolph, JNO. POPE, P. M.; Chinkapin, Duplin, JAMES LAMB, P. M. Lovelace, Wilkes, L. J. BICKNALL, P. M.; Catharine Lake, Onslow, John A. Avirett, P. M.; Falling Creek, Wayne, M. Cox, Post Master.

Post Masters, when they have to return papers to this Office, will please state the Office from which they are returned, and the reason why. It is requisite that we should know from whence they are returned, and the reason, in order that the proper name may be crased from our list, in case such erasure ought to be made, in accordance with the contract of our paper.

To Correspondents.

We have a word to say upon the subject of communications, or, as they are generally termed by py to hear from our friends upon any subject of publie interest, and to give their effusions a place in our columns, when we conveniently can : but we would as much of a practical character as possible, and to be brief. We have now on hand some half dozen articles upon the slavery question, which have been sent to us for publication, all very well written, but as perfectly familiar to every reader as his a, b, c's, certainly as familiar to the reader as the writer .respect, and that is, to publish no more communications upon the slavery question, unless they contain some practical suggestion, or some new view of the subject. The interest and feeling which this engrossing topic has excited, have contributed to render every one more or less acquainted with the merits of the case; consequently the mere statement of facts with which every one is already acquainted; or arguments to prove positions which are never denied or thought of being denied, however good in themselves, are hardly calculated to lend interest or novelty to the columns of a newspaper. Our Book Table.

continued

We have received from H. Long & Bro., N. York, work, by a man who has evidently not only seen the as almost unpardonable rudeness. elephant, but taken a ride upon the quadruped aforesaid. Price 25 cents.

We have also received a number of a legal work, which one of our friends has borrowed. We will no- Citizens of the Slave States desirous of emigrating to tice when we next see it.

Senatorial Fracas.

On the 14th instant, a most unfortunate and dis- Slave Colony," Jackson, Mississippi. graceful collision occurred between Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi, and Senator Borland, of Arkansas. The affair occurred before the Intelligencer office, in Washington City, and arose from some altercation, in the course of which Mr. FOOTE spoke of Mr. Bor-LAND as an abject tool of Mr. Calhoun's, while the latter charged FOOTE with striving to divide the South. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which Mr. FOOTE, who had just recovered from a sick bed, got struck on the face. Immediately upon the occurthat could be demanded. The affair has been com- Elizabeth river. promised—the well known character for bravery of

A Strange Mistake.

completion of the subscription to our Central Rail- in the Legislature. road, speak of it as the link necessary to connect the Railroads of North and South Carolina, and thus ob- taken up in Spartanburg, S. C., some months since, viate the necessity of the Steamboat line between charged with the dissemination of incendiary publithis place and Charleston. Of course, every man in the cations of an Abolition character, has forfeited his ing the cause ? State, who knows anything about the subject, knows recognizance. The Spartan says: that the Manchester Railroad, and not the Central Railroad, is the link that is wanted to effect the desired connection. We are happy to believe that the success of both these great works is now secured.

Southern Rights Meeting in Edgecombe. A meeting of the people of Edgecombe was held at Tarborough on the 12th instant. Strong Southern resolutions were passed, and delegates appointed | Spring elections for Aldermen, Commissioners, etc., Nashville, (Tenn..) Convention. Delegates were al- tive American party seems to have been totally anto appoint delegates to represent the State at large tive party, the Democrats have elected five out of in the Nashville Convention. Copies of the procee- the seven Commissioners. Such a Democratic trito the Representative of that district-Mr. DANIEL.

THE THIRD DISTRICT .- Most of the counties of the Third district either have taken, or are about to take measures to be represented in a Convention to be held in Charlotte, Mccklenburg county, sometime in April, for the purpose of sending delegates to fornia gold received at the mint in that city, up to the right of trial by jury may be secured by law to ven.

Nashville, (Tenn.) MEETING IN WARREN COUNTY .-- The last Standard contains the report of the proceedings of a Southern Rights Meeting held in Warren county, on the 26th ult. Delegates were appointed to a District Convention, to be held at Nashville, N. C., on the 15th of April, for the purpose of appointing dele- Gwin, the other Senator, arrived some weeks since. gates to represent the 6th district in the Nashville Convention, to meet in June next. Strong Southern that Mr. Calhoun was born March 18th, 1782, sippi. Both speeches are withheld for revision. resolutions were passed. Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, which would make him just 68 years. We were unand other influential citizens, participated in the pro- der the impression that Mr. Calhoun was older than

New Hampshine Election.—The Democrats have Passengers for California.—The Steamships Convention, to show the position of Mississippi, with ed to quit Naples within 48 hours; whereupon an earried the Legislature and all their State officers by Empire City and Cherokee, sailed from New York which he concurred. He said that neither Judge indignant and angry correspondence has taken place a much larger majority than last year. The Free last week, with over six hundred passengers for Cal- Sharkey nor the Mississippi Convention wished for between the American Charge d'Affaires and the Foil vote has fallen off considerably.

The Prospect of a Settlement.

It would appear that a better feeling is beginning to pervade both houses of Congress, and that, although dark clouds still hang around the future, ser inspection, that opinion has been maturing in of thirteen, as proposed by Mr. Foote. without effecting the object which they were design- tution and boundaries, irrespective of all other quesed to accomplish; and certainly, if members have tions. not yet succeeded in hitting upon a project which is question, the Union of the 17th says:

portunity of ascertaining the sentiments of both houses. Four of these gentlemen (and one of them is a whig) concur in the hope and belief that the question traisms are avoided, if no new issues be made, and the subject be approcahed with a good disposition to adjust it. The basis of accommodation even is specified as one which is likly to be adopted. We forbe proposed, (and it rejects the Wilmot Proviso, or ter he considered as a sort of Wilmot proviso, forbidentered into by the subscriber, agreeably to the terms any similar restriction upon the territoral governments.) it is calculated that in the House of Representatives there are twenty-four (if not twenty-eight) democrats from the non-slaveholding States who will counting any northern whig, to carry the measure of their authors, "compositions." We are always hap- amity and peace, along with the southern vote. Gen. Foote declared the other day, on the floor, that he was satisfied a satisfactory basis of compromise would carry 118 votes in the House. We have no hesitation in saving that when such a measure is carried, earnestly request them to give their communications every man who favors it will be hailed as the benefactor of his country.

We think we can say, with much truth, that we are the best abused Editor in the State-but we shall not lose our patience. The Wilmington Journal is very unjust towards us, to say the least of it. We still containing not one word or idea that has not are unwilling to believe the Editor of that print debeen before the public for the last year, and is not signed deliberately to insult and injure one who, whatever may be his course towards others, has ever treated him with courtesy and politeness. The char- stitution in regard to fugitive slaves. He (Mr. Cass) and for granting land along the line to actual setacter he gives of us is very undeserved, and we trust thought that no man should come to the Senate who tlers, such settlers being married, and the heads of Now, while we would not willingly offend one hu- not wilfully entertained—he is mistaken. We reman being, we must still claim the privilege to dis- member that kindness and amity is more desirable pose of these compositions according to the freedom than bickering and feud, and therefore return him of our own will. We have adopted one rule in this a "soft answer," trusting it may not be without its tor does. No man was bound to accept office, and if usual effect .- Raleigh Times.

been mistaken in the unfavorable character we gave his speech taken occasion to make a very disingenu- debate of three hours ensued; after which, on moof him. Still, he should remember that those who ous allusion to the Democratic party at the North, by tion, the Senate adjourned until Monday. are personally unacquainted with any one, must saying that that party was the faithful ally of slavery form their estimate of his general bearing and char- Such was not the fact. The Northern Democracy acter from such data as they may happen to possess. simply adhere to constitutional principles. Now, we ask the Editor of the Times, in all candor, if his attack upon Messrs. Ashe and McKay, was as was calculated to convey precisely such an im- from, the institution of slavey, while the whigs did etc. pression as that reflected in our answer? However, we will not pursue the matter. No one can be less BLACKWOOD, for Feb., is as good as usual. The desirous of bickering and feud than we are; and no long to the Whig party. Mr. Seward said that in leading political article is upon British Agriculture one more inclined to kindness and amity. We hope, his peculiar views upon the slavery question, he and Foreign Competition. "The Green Hand" is that in future discussions, when the Times may find servants as Mr. Ashe and Gen. McKay, he will "Notes on California and the Placers, by one who not allow a difference of opinion to betray him into has been there." It seems to be a right amusing what he himself must, in his cooler moments, regard

Southern Colony in California.

The following advertisement appears in the adver-We have also received from Messrs. LINDSAY & ting columns of the Mississippian. We do not know BLACKISTON, the March No. of the Medical Exam- how much importance to attach to it, but copy it as

a matter of interest CALIFORNIA.—THE SOUTHERN SLAVE COLONY .-California with their slave property, are requested guarantees. Mr. Cass had said that an amendment and the South to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure to the address of "Southern mention of it must dissolve the Union.

All letters, to meet with attention, must be post

settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions as a condition of adjustment, it must result in a any large portion of them, this Union could not of California, and to secure the uninterrupted enjoy- dissolution of the Union, as no such amendment could stand ment of slave property. It is estimated that by the first of May next, the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand, and the slaves to about ten thousand. The mode of affecting or- he was placed by his opposition to Mr. Calhoun .ganization, &c., will be privately transmitted to ac-

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD .- The Virginrence, Mr. Borland, feeling the impropriety and in- ia House of Delegates has rejected the proposition to gratitude of his conduct, tendered the expressions of connect the City of Norfolk with the Road by bridges his most sincere regret, and gave all the apologies across the southern and eastern branches of the

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE .- A proposal both the gentlemen, effectually guarding against a to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to misconstruction of their motives in acceding to a re- leave the election of Judges to the people, passed the conciliation. They had been, and are now, intimate Legislature of that State on the 15th inst. It will be submitted to the people at the next election, and if it receives a majority of the popular votes, it will We notice that every paper which we receive from be a law. There is no doubt of its confirmation by those equally interested should have known some-States North or South of us, when alluding to the the people. There were only three votes against it thing of it. As soon as the speech of the Senator

"Our Court is now in session, his Honor Judge WITHERS, presiding. BARRETT has not made his appearance. It is said here that he had been attending the Law Lectures at Cincinnati, but by the advice of his physician, he has given it up, in consequence companying the constitution of California. of had health, and has returned to his home in Indi-

PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS.—The to a District Convention, to be held at Nashville, (N. came off in Philadelphia on Friday last, and re-C.,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the sulted in large gains for the Democracy. The Naso appointed to the Convention to be held at Raleigh | nihilated. In Southwark, the stronghold of the Nadings were ordered to be sent to Mr. MANGUM, and umph, after the noble demonstration made by that party at their meeting a few weeks since, argues bill for establishing a new judicial district in Texas. well for the feeling of the people in favor of justice

CALIFORNIA GOLD .- The Philadelphia Bulletin, of the 16th instant, says that the whole amount of Calithat date, was \$9,400,000, of which \$900,000 had fugitive slaves, when arrested in any other State been received during the preceding week.

Lieut. Col. FREMONT and family, have arrived was finally received, and laid upon the table. in Washington city, all in good health, except the Colonel himself, who has not yet entirely recovered from an attack of intermittent fever. Hon. W. M.

MR. CALHOUN.-The Charleston Mercury states

Thirty-First Congress-First Session. WEDNESDAY, March 13.

pear as distant as ever, still it is evident, upon a clo- Bell's compromise resolutions to a select committee der way with, in a proper spirit.

of this question. Many of these have been tried, that she should be admitted with her present consti-

Mr. Cass was willing to vote for any thing that Senate adjourned. practicable, they must have ascertained pretty defi- might tend, or appear to tend towards a settlement nitely what is not, which is an important point in of the slavery question. The proposed committee the inquiry, and, having got thus far, men's minds might do good, and could not do harm. He paid a bill, reported by the Committee on Patents, to extend Onslow delegation, upon whose authority we spoke will begin to settle down upon some basis of adjust- compliment to Mr. Foote, for his persevering effort the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine. By last week. We would merely add that the expresment, which, if not what each might consider the to bring about an adjustment. He had listened with those opposed to the extension, it was claimed that sions quoted by the Chronicle were very far from best in the abstract, will still be the best which can pain to Mr. Calhoun's speech. He thought it calcube obtained under the circumstances. Upon this lated to produce unfavorable results. He was pain-nopoly upon heirs and assignees, to the manifest ined to hear him talk of Washington as an illustrious jury of all others concerned in mechanical industry. ed with their own county as the Chronicle can be. We inquired yesterday, with some anxiety, of sev- Southerner. He could not look upon Washington The matter was passed over informally, and the eral gentlemen in Congress, who have the best op- any other than an American, in its broadest and full- House went into Committee of the Whole for the conest sense. Washington knew no section but his country. sideration of the special message of the President of B. Seabrook, running between Charleston and Sa-He feared that if some of the propositions introduced in- the United States transmitting the constitution of will be fairly settled, (in all its phases,) if all ul- to Mr. Calhoun's speech were insisted upon as a sine California, and of the bill providing for her admisqua non, we might as well calculate the days of the sion into the Union. The Committee was addressed that the Wilmot proviso could not pass, and equally es upon the slavery question; after which the Combear going into any specifications. If such a basis so that the Missouri compromise could not. The lat- mittee rose, and the House adjourned. ding slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min., and giving no guarantees South of that line. Certainly, the South would not be willing to abandon the ground of nongo for it; and that these may be sufficient without intervention North of 36 deg. 30 min., without any rope, the proposed route for which is across the con-

> Mr. Foote wanted no Southern Wilmot proviso. tern cities of Europe. He only wanted non-intervention. He wanted to be

fugitive slaves. This is a point upon which the terest. South is justly sensitive, and should be attended to. ment, nor take an oath to support it, as every Sena- Read and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Seward thought it immoral to carry out the movals from office, were taken up, and made the spe-We assure the Editor of the Times, that it would provisions of the constitution he should have staid at | cial order for Thursday. give us the utmost satisfaction to find that we have home. Besides Mr. Seward had, in the course of

> Mr. Seward disavowed any wish to cast any slur upon the Democratic party, but such was the fact,

Mr. Dawson hoped that Mr. Seward did not bespoke for himself alone. He claimed to belong to the those views, which he considered those of progress.

Mr. Cass said he did not care to what party Mr. Saward halonged, but if his idea of progress --- to consider the constitution immoral, he wanted no such | gencies.

Mr. Cass said that he did consider an amendment an evil, it was not a sin of the Constitution an impossibility, but he thought

Mr. Foote explained the peculiar position in which The proposed amendment to the Constitution was a new issue introduced into the country by Mr. Calhoun, without the knowledge of his Southern friends. who were equally interested, and consequently have some right to complain. To such issue he was opposed, because he regarded it as impossible.

Mr. Calhoun said he never consulted any man in regard to any speech he ever made. He thought that he had a right to express his sentiments without con-

Mr. Foote said that he had no idea that Mr. Calhoun should have consulted any one in regard to his speech; but when a new issue was to be introduced, from South Carolina reached St. Louis, a meeting BARRETT, who, it will be remembered, was held and resolutions passed, affirming that it confirmed the charges made by Mr. Benton, and that Benton should be re-elected. Was not this weaken-

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was a telegraphic report. After some conversation, the Senate took up the Census bill, which was postponed until Friday. The Senate then took up the President's message, ac

Mr. Douglass addressed the Senate for two hours. Speech reserved for revision.) The Senate adjourn-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boyd asked the unanimous consent of the laid on the table and printed, of the credentials of State, says : the members from California, together with a memorial of the said members.

Objection being made, the papers were not received. The House was occupied in the discussion of a THURSDAY, March 14.

SENATE. A considerable discussion arose upon the recention of a petition presented by Mr. Seward, praying that tions of the late Whig State Convention at New Hathan that in which their service may be claimed. It

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolutions to a select committee of thirteen.

Mr. Cass resumed his remarks commenced the day before, and was replied to by Mr. Davis, of Missis-

Mr. Foote defined his position in regard to this or contemplated any amendment in the constitution. Neapolitan government.

They were satisfied that the rights of the South are THE STEAMBOAT LINE .- Our attention hat been fully guaranteed by that constitution as it stands,- called to an article in the New York Express of the All they wanted was non-intervention. He said that 6th inst, which in speaking of the line between Wil-As usual, the morning hour was occupied by Sew- he did not look upon the present position of affairs mington and Charleston, says that the boats on the though dark clouds still hang around the future, as usual, the morning hour was despondingly as his colleague. He thought that line are totally unfit for service, and that most of the the following, which we copy from the "Parlor Jouralarm. Although the peaceable settlement of the morning hour having expired, the Senate took up a territorial bill, without improper restrictions, could mail failures occur at this point on the route. Now.

Mr. Butler said he regretted that his colleague been at sea every night in the year, and that no acci-Congress, and that if it has not yet assumed the form Mr. Webster said he did not think the proposed (Mr. Calhoun) was unable to be present, and reply dent of any importance has occurred during all that of action, it ultimately will do so. Nearly every committee could do any good, nor that any connecto the attacks made upon his speech, of which, howman—certainly every leading man—went to Wash- ted series of resolutions could be passed. Upon the ever, he did not complain. The speech was given to from the south quite as regularly as we do those ington with a scheme of his own for the settlement subject of California, he had no doubt. He thought the world, and, of course, was a fair subject for criti-

Mr. Dayton moved the postponement of the sub- boats than the Reil Road Company. ject until Wednesday, which was agreed to, and the

Union as numbered. He considered it a fixed fact by Mr. Hebard and Mr. Morse, who delivered speech-

FRIDAY, March 15.

Pultey, who proposes to construct a telegraph to Eucompensating guarantee or enactment establishing tinent to California; then up the coast to Behring's slavery South of that line. Such guarantee could Straits; then across these Straits, and through Northern Asia and Europe, to St. Petersbugh and the wes-

Petitions were presented against the reception of Woodworth's patent, for post routes, indemnity for Mr. Cass said he thought the first thing to be done, French spoliations, &c. Several reports of Commitwas to take up and pass the law for the recovery of tees were received, upon matters of little public in-

Mr. Seward had intimated in his late speech that it in a bill for the construction of a Railroad to the Pa- affirming the judgment. Also, in Whicker v was immoral to carry out the provision of the con- cific. The bill provides for a survey of the route. thought that the constitution was an immoral docu- families. It also appropriates money for said survey.

The Senate took up the census bill, upon which a

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was wholly occupied with the private calendar. Bills were passed for the relief of the capnot such an article, and couched in such language that the Democrats gave aid to, and received aid a fine imposed upon him under the sedition law, etc.

> The House adjourned until Monday. Monday, March 18.

After the presentation of petitions, the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions, it necessary to allude to such distinguished public Whig party because it approached more nearly to and Mr. Badger addressed the Senate on the subject. care should be taken to guard against such contin-

The South had a right to ask the enforcement of speech. He (Mr. Calhoun) had said that to secure in the Constitution to be relied on, it was this .the Union, such an amendment in the constitution Without the enforcement of that provision, there should be made as would give the South suitable | could be no permanent pacification between the North

He replied to many points in Mr. Seward's speech, and showed from the Scripture that, if slavery was

It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to that if an immediate amendment were insisted upon (Mr. Seward) were those of the Northern people, or

Mr. Badger gave way to a motion to go into Executive session, without concluding. The Senate spent some time in Executive session, and adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bayly gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the House to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union to take up the deficiency ap-

credentials of the delegates elect from California, and the constitution of that State; which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., objected to the reception of

The Speaker ruled that it was too late; that the papers had been received and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., the rules were suspended and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. Boyd, of Ky., in the Chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State into the the Union.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn., was entitled to the floor and spoke for an hour in discussing the questions involved in the admission of California.

Mr. Casey followed, and spoke his hour. Mr. Giddings next obtained the floor, and made a personal reply to the recent speech of Mr. Winthrop. He was followed by

Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, who yielded the floor to motion that the committee rise. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

"That an abandonment of the Free Soil principles which the Whig party at the North have boldly avowed and strictly adhered to, should be recommended by Mr. Webster, is to us truly surprising .-We have read his speech with astonishment and regret. His ground is not that of the Whigs of Connecticut. They cannot follow him when he abandons the principles they hold dear, and we hestitate not to say, that they will adhere to the sentiments so clearly and emphatically set forth in the resolu-

Here follow the resolutions, which are very decided in their anti-slavery grounds.

citizens in Fancuil Hall, to respond to the sentiments expressed in the late speech of Mr. WEBSTER.

MRS. SIMPSON.—A gentleman of this place, now in Havana, states in a letter to a house in this town that Mrs. Simpson, who stands charged with the crime of poisoning her husband, in Fayetteville, was boarding at the same Hotel with himself .- Aurora.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Democrats have PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Steamships Convention, to show the position of Mississippi, with American, formerly Consul at Rome, has been order-

be gladder of an opportunity to dispense with the

THE CHRONICLE is welcome to its opinion in rergard to the Onslow meeting. With that affair we have HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied in the consideration of a that paper and its informant or informants, and the his ardent patriotism, and the deep concern which he feels at

The Sca Serpent in a New Place. The Captain and passengers of the steamer WM. vannah, recently saw the sea serpent, who, it appears, has deserted his old cruising ground off Nahant, and taken to the latitude of Beaufort, S. C. A late communication to the Charleston Courier states that the daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Benton. Young, vivaed of three whales, following in a line, whose backs, riage notwithstanding he knew those much higher rising alternately, present the undulating appear in authority had solicited the same in vain. rising alternately, present the undulating appear ance of the coils of a serpent. His snakeship must Mr. Chase presented the memorial of Dr. J. H. be getting well stricken in years, for Capt. Blankenship, of the Seabrook, says that he has a long white and might want to be consulted in the matter. She beard. Quite a venerable old fellow, no doubt, of a laid the "proposal" before the old gentleman. He patriarchal appearance, and astonishing sagacity.

The trial of Dr. Webster for the murder of Parkman, was commenced at Boston on the 19th inst. Supreme Court.

The following additional decisions have been de By RUFFIN, C. J .-- In Trice v. Turrentine from Orange ; judgment reversed, repleader ordered, and a venire de novo awarded. Also, in Jackson v. Hampton, from Surry, directing judgment to be rendered Mr. Walker, in pursuance of previous notice, bro't on the verdict. Also, in State v. Dove, from Rowan, Roberts, from Stokes; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Tisdall v. Baiev. in equity, from Johnston: decree for plaintiff .-Also, in Henderson v. Womack, in equity, from Caswell. Also, in Mills v. Adams, in equity, from Ruherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in ngram v. Kirkpatrick, in equity, from Richmond, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

By Pearson, J .- In Doe ex dem, Reed v. Earnhart, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in a parallel. Wiswall v. Brinson, from Beaufort, athrming the udgment. Also, in Fisher v. Carroll, in equity, from Sampson, directing issues to be tried in the Superior Court. Also, in Watson v. Mateer, in

By Nash, J.-In Festerman v. Parker, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barber v tors of the frigate Philadelphia; for the refunding to Armstead, from Wake, directing a venire de novo. the heirs of Dr. Thomas Cooper, dec'd, the amount of Also, in Homer v. Dunnegan, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Dunn v. Patterson, in equity, from Franklin, directing the report of the Clerk to be opened for further testimony. Raleigh Register.

From the Washington Globe.

He argued that a dissolution of the Union was pos- Taylon's message to Congress, which was a little the remnant he reached San Francisco, and has been sible in certain contingencies, and therefore great slow in finding its way into the journals of our neigh-

and not overhonest legislation, which has been under we hear of him, he is elected a United States Senator Mr. Calhoun wished to reply. The Senator from the provision for the recapture of fugitive slaves.— the influence of the manufacturers, who contrived to from the new State of California, and probably set Michigan had misconstrued his meaning in his late This was a question of right; if there was any thing have the duties on foreign cotton so graduated as to sail in the January steamer for Chagres, on his way suit their own interests, and to undermine those of to Washington. the cotton planter: and, finally, the cultivation of it was abandoned in many districts, and an attempt made to substitute tobacco, which did not succeed. It is estimated that United States cotton will cost about twelve cents per pound in Vera Cruz, supposing it to cost from seven to eight cents in this country; and it is assumed that a protective duty of ton, no Senator in that body can boast so eventful a twenty reals the quintal, (about two and a half cents life.—Cleveland (Ohio) paper If the sentiments of the Senator from New York per lb.,) which has been proposed, will not sufficient y protect the Mexican planter. That we believe ; and we doubt whether double that duty would so far protect him as to enable him to enter the market as medal, furnished by citizens of New York, was prea successful competitor of the North American.

Mexico, presented his credentials to President Her- was presented to Gen. Taylor, for the benefit of "Old RERA on the 7th Feb., on which occasion the usual Whitey," the President's war horse. Governor Sewcourtesies were interchanged, and the usual compli- ard was the orator on the occasion. Of all the abmentary speeches were made.

ico, that Santa Anna will return, which we believe absurd. The doners of the curry comb must have he will do at no remote period; that he will hold on been badly off for a vent for their enthusiasm, when to exile, as a kind of temporary rustication, to which should think too that Col. Bliss must have felt flathe is now so accustomed, that he has come to regard tered at having himself associated with the old steed Mr. Boyd, of Ky., presented the memorial and it, probably, as a matter of course, and an evil which. not being remediless, is therefore endurable.

a railroad, an actual iron railroad, from Vera Cruz alike to man and beast. to the Capital, first, and to be continued thence to Acapulco, on the Pacific. The whole length of the road would be between four and five hundred miles, and would be a work of great utility, but, under the present state of things in Mexico, political and finan- colored races in the free and slave States : cial, not now, for some time to come, reliable, in our opinion. We think a railroad from the Mississippi to San Francisco, is likely to be sooner constructed than the Vera Cruz and Acapulco road, though possibly it might be completed to the city of Mexico, could the country enjoy a dozen years or so of re-pose, ridding itself first—a sine que non—of the revolutionary and revolutionizing military elements.

which are its crowning curse. The cholera was committing fearful ravages in various parts of Mexico. It is much more to be dreaded there than in this country, for two reasonsthe want of comforts among the people, and, in remote districts, the almost entire absence of skilful

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. - This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive coach factory of Mr. Allison Naylor, opposite the Union office. and, from the inflammable character of its contents, the flames spread with lightning rapidity, soon en-MR. WEBSTER IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford veloping the whole building. The stables on the House for the introduction, with a view to their being Courant, which is the leading Whig paper in the north and south sides of the factory, belonging to Mr. Thos. NAYLOR and Mr. John Brown, were also entirely destroyed. Throug! the active exertions of the firemen and others, who were promptly on the spot, the horses were rescued from the devouring element. Several carriages, and a large quantity of Census of 1790 ..... 32,635 materials, however, were consumed. The loss is estimated at \$10,000; and we understand there was no insurance. The dwelling of Mr. THOMAS NAYLOR, adjoining, was considerably injured; and several buildings in the neighborhood were only saved by the intrepid and daring firemen.

Washington Union, 17th inst. THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.-This vessel, having on board, as we learn from the New York papers, six has increased but about 150 per cent. in the free hundred and fifty passengers, bound for Havana and Chagres, touched off our Bar yesterday morning, at A project is on foot in Boston for a meeting of 8 o'clock, and took the mail and about 25 passengers for California from the steam tug Pilot.

The principal portion of her passengers were for California, the remainder for Havana and New Orleans .- Charleston Courier, 18th inst.

TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECES .- Messrs. Adams & Co. have brought on in their express, from the mint at Philadelphia, a number of these pieces .-They are a beautiful coin, and must meet with genequestion. He read extracts from Judge Sharkey's Fuss with Naples.—A letter received from Na- ral approbation. They are about the size of an address at the Mississippi Southern Rights State ples, and dated the 12th ult., says: Mr. Brown, an American half dollar, and have very much the same appearance, with the exception of the "valler kiver." and a decided improvement in the eagle.

Baltimore Patriot. There are thirteen daily newspapers in Madrid; a much larger number than one would suppose.

From the Washington Union

Gen. Cass at Baltimore Among the numerous complimentary notices of the recent lecture delivered by Gen. Cass at Baltimore. we find none more judicious and appropriate than nal," a paper, we believe, of whig affinities in politics. We take pleasure in transferring it to our col-

GENERAL CASS.—We had the pleasure of listening to the lecture of this distinguished gentleman at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening last. He took a general and rapid view of the past and present condition of mankind, religiously, morally, and politically, dotting it over with well-matured reflections, the result of a long life of study and observation, and concluding with a well-drawn picture of our condition as contrasted with that of convulsed and mahappy dition, as contrasted with that of convulsed and ushappy Europe, and an appeal in behalf of our Union, which went t the heart's core of every one present. The lecture was re-plete with historical truths, interspersed with classical allusions and illustrations, some of which were the most apt and chaste we ever listened to. The whole discourse, indeed, was a beautiful specimen of thought and diction, and was most

the storm which overshadows our country.
When such men as Cass, and Clay, and Webster, and Benton, are directing their efforts to the preservation of the Un-

ion, what is there to make us afraid? We hope they may live to see the danger pass away, and the sunshine of peace and hope once more stream unclouded through all the borders of our land; and when, in the course of nature, they shall come to grapple with the last, and a sterner enemy than that of faction, may the sunshine of a glorious immortality brighten and gladden the closing scene?

Hon. J. C. Fremont.

The history of this young man is highly interesting. A few years ago he was a Lieutenant in the army, and an attache to the corps of Topographical Engineers. His business called him much to Washington, where he became acquainted with the second cious, and ambitious, this stripling in epauletts had the temerity to ask the young lady's hand in mar-Benton most readily consented so far as she was concerned, but intimated that she had a Father who had manifested some degree of interest in her welfare. objected to the proposition in toto. "His daughter, educated for a Prince, was not going to marry a Corporal." Fremont was forbidden to enter his domicil and Miss Benton was put under guard. "Old Tom" had overacted the matter. He did not then know the young Lieutenant. His daughter, too, took that occasion to show her Benton, and as "Old Tom" had stuck to the "Expunging Resolution," she was bound to stick to her young lover against all the world .-The next thing the anxious father knew of his once devoted daughter, she had escaped her keepers, and in a private parlor at Gadsby's Hotel was interchanging vows before a magistrate with the banished

At first the old man raged, but soon was made acquainted with the metal of his new son-in-law, a reconciliation took place, and in Old Tom, Colonel Fremont has not only had a friend, but an admirer ever

His travels, researches, scientific explorations and feats of valor and suffering in the Far West, are events known to the world, and we may say without

His collision with Kearney in California brought him before the country in a new light. He was accused of disobeying the command of his superior and technically was so convicted on trial by a Court Marequity, from Rockingham, directing a decree for tial demanded by himself. But the country acquited him, and although reprimanded by the President, he was applauded by the people. We were present at his trial in Washington, and saw him confront the witnesses for the Government in the most frank and gallant style. "Old Tom" sat by him as counsel, and "solitary and alone" he encountered the craft of Kearney and the contumely of a Naval and Military Court, prejudiced against the aspiring young Lieutenant, then luxuriating with the rank of Colonel. Dismissed from the army, he scorned to be reinstated, but he recommenced his explorations on his own account. He raised a company of men and star-We have received a late number of the Vera Cruz | ted for California by a new rout with "Kit Carson," Locomotor, in which the most important articles we his famous old guide at their head. Ten of his men observe are an essay upon the decay of cotton culti- he lost in the mountains by being imbedded in snow vation in Mexico, and the conclusion of President and literally starving and freezing to death. With spending the summer in the mines. In the mean time a Commission reached him superceding Col. The article about the falling off in the quantity of Weller as Boundary Commissioner under the late cotton produced, ascribes it to impolitic and partial treaty with Mexico. This he declines, and the next

> Mr. Fremont is hardly of medium size, spare and light, with dark hair and eyes. His temperament is nervous, his countenance highly intellectual and pleasant, and his manners agreeable. He will be the youngest member of the Senate, his age being less than forty. With the exception of Sam Hous-

A SILVER CURRY COMB FOR OLD WHITEY .- It is not generally known that on the day that a gold sented to Col. Bliss, at the White House, a silver cur-Gov. Letcher, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to ry comb, furnished by citizens of the same great state. surdifies that have been transacted in Washington The impression seems to prevail throughout Mex- during a great many years, this strikes us as the most year or two, and then, very probably, go again in- they expend it in a bit of plate for a horse. We in the affections and honors of New York. Gifts and honors from the Empire State will have a new value. They talk now seriously in Mexico of constructing now that the world knows that they are extended

> The Colored Race in the Free and Slave States. The following table, compiled from authentic sources, shows the progressive increase of the white and

		THE PARTY OF PERSONS !	
	FREE STA	TES.	
		Whites.	Colored.
Census of	1790	1,900,976	67,479
44	1800	2.601.509	83,140
44	1810		105,691
14	1820		122,001
44	1830		141,096
44	1840		171,856
	SLAVE ST		
	29-00 04 1717 2711	Whites.	Colored.
Census of	1790	1.271.488	689,682
64	1800		918.880
61	1810		1.272,119
44	1820		1,659,884
G	1830	3,660,758	2,187,545
-44	1840		2,701,794
PROGRE	SS OF EMANCIPATIO		
		Free Colored.	Slaves.
Census of	1790		40.370
44	1800	47.194	35,946
44	1810	78.181	27,510
4.4	****		

1820 ..... 102.893 3,567 1,1291830 ..... 137,529 1840 ..... 170,727 PROGRESS OF SLAVERY IN THE SLAVE STATES. Free Colored 657,047 1800 .... 61,241 1810 ..... 108,265 1.163,854 1820 ..... 135,304 1,524,580 1830 ..... 182,070 Those who examine these statements will perceive

that while the colored population has increased over 300 per cent. in the 50 years from 1790 to 1840, in the slaveholding States, the same class of population

New Hampshire and Rhode Island show a decrease in their colored population during the above time, the former of 240, and the latter of 1178.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE. - A recent official statement of the patronage of the General Government, showing the number of heads of bureaus, clerks, foreign ministers, &c., agents and special agents, holding office, has recently been prepared. The five States, together with the District of Columbia, that have the greatest amount of patronage at this date are the following :

Dist. of Columbia has 166 offices, receiving an ante of Ken'cky has